THE ILLINOIS AT NEW YORK-TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA—NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS, NEW GRANADA, ETC.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York from Assis wall on Saturday night last. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., \$1,852,867 in treasure on freight,

B. Bowlin, United States minister to New Granada, Judge Lott, of California, and Lieut. S. Mowry, United States army. Lieut. Mowry, late in command of Fort Yuma, bears a numerously-signed petition for the erection of the

The steamer John L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, esq., commanding, left San Francisco June 5, at 9 a. m., with 771 passengers and \$2,268,192 in treasure on freight— \$415,325 of which was on foreign account, and arrived

The following is the report of the Illinois June 7, at 8 p. m., latitude 32 deg N., longitude 71 deg. 6 min. W., spoke whaling schooner Valentine, Cook, of Provincetown, Massachusetts, with 145 barrels of oil;

rew all well.

June 15, arrived at Aspinwall United States sloop-ofarr Saratoga, Commander Chatard, 20 days from Hampon Roads.

toads. ne 16, arrived at Aspinwall United States sleop-of Cyane, Commander Robb, from San Juan de Norte rar Cyane, Commander Robb, from San Juan de Norte with 142 of Walker's party. June 18, arrived at Aspinwall United States frigate

ton Roads.

June 17, the United States frigate Wabash, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, left Aspinwall at 7, p. m., with the 142 of Walker's party brought to Aspinwall by the Cyane; destination probably New York.

June 19, barque J. R. Mora, from Point Arenas, Costa Rica, arrived at Panama early in the morning, with 304 of Walker's party. They were transported to Aspinwall on the same day, and taken on board the United States frigate Roanoke. Left at Aspinwall, June 19, her British Majesty's ship

of-the-disc Orion, Captain Erskine, and the frigate Tartar, Captain Dunlop.

June 24, at 8, a. m., lat. 26 deg. 12 min. N., long. 74 deg. 4 min. W., spoke herm. brig Abby and Elizabeth, of New Bedford, three days from Port au Prince for New York, all well.

The captain of the Abby and Elizabeth, spoken on the ant, reports a large fire at Port au Prince-one hundred houses burned.

A treasure train was robbed of \$50,000 on the 7th reen Manzanilla and Colina, Mexico.

SUMMARY OF A FORTNIGHT'S CALIFORNIA NEWS

From the Alta California, June 5 Since the departure of the last mail steamer later and since the departure of the last mail steamer later and more reliable intelligence of the fate of the Sonora expeditionists has been received. The main facts, however, of the total annihilation of the party under command of H. A. Crabb are fully confirmed. The outrages committed by the Mexicans on other American citizens have been, in certain instances, exaggerated, but there is no doubt that many innocent persons have suffered severely. The ex-citement consequent on the receipt of the news of the massacry at Cavorca has spread throughout the interior, and in some localities efforts are being made to drive the Mexicans out of such communities. Such a proceeding, however, will scarcely be upheld by the great mass of the people of the State, and certainly should be discounte-manced in its inclusion.

people of the State, and certain, nanced in its incipiency.

The trial at Napa City of Edward McGowan, on the The trial at Napa City of Edward McGowan, on the The trial at Napa City of Edward McGowan, on the charge of being accessory to the murder of James King, of William, was brought to a termination at midnight of the 1st inst., at which hour the jury, after an absence of five minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty. There was no proof alleged of his complicity in the murder to warrant his conviction, and this verdict had been fore-shadowed during every step of the trial. The accused, immediately after the court adjourned, left for Sacramento. It is scarcely probable he will make his appearance here for the present, at all events as the popular feeling is still excited against him.

Preliminary political movements augur favorably for an active and exciting campaign. Although the election for State officers does not take place until September, candidates for the various offices are already advancing their claims by quietly canvassing the State. The democratic convention will be held on the 14th of July and the republican convention on the 8th of the same month. The most prominent gubernatorial aspirant is ex-Senator John B. Weller.

The federal appointers for this State, have been continued.

B. Weller.

The federal appointees for this State have been qualified, and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. The non-arrival of Mr. Collector Washington has occasioned great disappointment to the hundreds of anxious aspirants of positions in the custom-house.

Tunnelling and quartz-mining have been very extensively and profitably carried on of late. Hydraulic mining, also, is rapidly supplanting the sluice and rocker, and in some counties these latter implements have gone entirely into discuss

entirely into disuse.

The shipments of gold Atlanticward, so far from falling off, are increasing, as appears by the figures.

The agricultural interests have been vastly benefited by the late spring rains, and there is now a prospect of a fair crop, although it will be less than an average one.

A grand exhibition will be given in this city on the 7th of September by the San Francisco Mechanics' Association. It will, doubtless, prove not only successful, but be the first of a series of annual fairs of a similar character.

The weather throughout the interior has been excru atingly warm, although the heat was of short continnance; in some localities the mercury rose to 100 degrees in the shade. There has been no rain of consequence during the fortnight.

The interest felt on the subject of mountain wagon

The interest felt on the subject of mountain wagon roads still continues, and the various enterprises are in a fair way of being carried out.

On the 29th one of the California Stage Company's coaches left Oroville for Honey Lake Valley, the point at which the national road enters this State.

Great indignation is felt throughout the State against the Mormons of Salt Lake since the developments made by Judge Drummond in his letter of declination, and the prompt and energetic action of the administration in the premises universally, endorsed.

The homestead of Gen. John A. Sutter was sold a few days ago by the sheriff for the sum of \$14,000. The old pioneer, however, is to retain possession of his beautiful "Hock Farm."

According to the "State Register," an invaluable work exceeding issued from the press, California contains 507,067 Later dates have been received from Oregon, Salt Lake

hington Territory, but there is no news, ting of the Italian residents of San Francisco was

A meeting of the Italian residents of San Francisco was held on the 19th ult. for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the recent appointment of B. Davidson as the Sardinian consul for California. A committee of six was appointed to prepare a petition to the King of Sardinia, asking the removal of Mr. Davidson, and the appointment of one of their own countrymen, Mr. Fred-eric Biesta, in his place. The petition was signed by 250

persons.

An Italian, named Stefano Moletta, a native of Genoa, aged 28, was found dead in his bed, at a lodging house on Clay street, on the morning of the 19th ult., the result of continued intoxication. of settlers was held at the Presidio on the

20th ult. A series of resolutions was passed, urging the holding of county and State conventions at an early day, and recommending the establishment of a settlers' weekly Mr. Alonzo Hill, of the firm of Hill & Wells, auction

and commission merchants, No. 112 Sansome street, was found dead in his sleeping-room on the morning of the 23d ult., having committed suicide by taking laudanum, while laboring under depression of spirits and temporary insanity. Deceased was a native of Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, aged 28 years. He left several letters addressed to his friends and relatives in the States.

letters addressed to his friends and relatives in the States.

Mr. Charles Gross, a merchant from Yreka, fell dead in
the ball-room of Assembly Hall, while engaged in dancing, on the evening of the 26th ult. Deceased was a
native of St. Louis, Missouri, aged 28 years. Cause of
death, ossification of the heart.

Mr. James Whitney, jr., former vice-president of the
California Steam Navigation Company, has been elected
president of the company, vice Major Samuel Hensley,
who resigned in consequence of ill-health. Mr. Whitney's
first official act was to order his cashier to pay the whole
school-tax on the company's property for 1856 and 1857,
amounting to \$1,250.

Ou the morning of the 28th ultime, about 2 o'clock

amounting to \$1,250.

On the moraing of the 28th ultimo, about 2 o'clock, fire broke out in the Barnum restaurant, kept by Francois Martin, on the south side of Commercial street, between Montgomery and Kearney, which extended westward along Commercial street, to a large brick-building on the site of the old Polka saloon, and on the eastward to the Clayton saloon and restaurant, kept by Mr. Collins. An italian, named Lawresso Jacomite Francisco, and 22 years, who was employed as a pantry-man in the Barnum restaurant, was burned to death. A German

woman, named Mins Herder or Haster, was sleeping in the third story of the same building when the fire broke out, but saved by jumping into a blanket which the firemen held for her in the street below.

The teachers of the public schools of this city have declined to resume their labors at the opening of the schools unless some reliable arrangement be made for the payment of their salaries as they become due.

The trial of Isaac Ferris Waldron, tate book-keeper in Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s, charged with grand larceny of a bar of gold, valued at \$1,956,40, was commenced before Judge Freelon, of the court of sessions, on the 23d ult. The case excupied several days, and resulted in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree, after being out eighteen hours. They stood eleven for conviction, and one for acquittal.

A rumer prevails charging Col. Harassthy, melter and refiner at the United States branch mint, with defalcation to a large amount, variously stated at from \$100,000. Colonel Harassthy has finate over all his property to be held in trust for the United States government against any deficiency which may be chargeable to him. The washage at the mint is immense, owing to the bady-constructed chimneys and tiues. A large amount of fine gold dust escapes and is lodged in the chimney and upon the roof of the mint attill adjoining houses. The sweepings from the troos of Poxidson's building amounted to there hundred ounces. Eleven hundred and eighty eithees were collected from the chimney after two and a half months work.

States. Two of the Apostacs had also arrived in Carson valley, having run away from balt Lake on the 6th of April, and swum Bear river, near by, to make good their scales. They slood the first and swum Bear river, near by, to make good their constant post to be held and swum Bear river, near by, to make good their scales. They also the frage. They tell some hard stories about the condition of the saints. According to their accounts here are six the saints. According to their accounts there a property to be held in trust for the United States government against any deficiency which may be chargeable to him. The wasiage at the mint is immense, owing to the badly-constructed chimneys and flues. A large amount of fine gold dust escapes and is ledged in the chimney and upon the roof of the mint still adjoining houses. The sweepings from the roofs of Davidson's building amounted to three hundred ounces. Eleven hundred and eighty offices were collected from the chimney after two and a half months' work.

The Aspinwall Courier says: "The only news of importance we have from Bogota is that a proposition had been presented in Congress to give the President power to settle the difficulty between the United States and New Granada. It had not passed, end, though there was a possibility of it, the prevalent opinion was it would not."

PROM PANAMA. -- ARRIVAL OF VILLIBUSTIONS. The Panama correspondent of the New York Herald

writes under date of June 19: An American barque, J. R. Mora, Captain Bartlett. An American barque, J. R. Mora, Captain Bartlett, from Punta Arenas in twelve days, arrived this morning, having 304 of Watker's capitulated men on board. One men, of the name of Jones, died from exhaustion on the passage. Most of the men are in good health, though looking sickly and many of them very dirty. The Mora was chartered for \$15,000 for the trip to Panama.

The Roanoke has just arrived at Aspinwall, and will leave with the fillibusters for home.

About 300 of the deserters had been sent by way of Serapiqui to San Juan del Norte.

The Decatur proceeds from Punta Arenas to San Juan del Sur to bring off the sick and wounded and the women from there.

The Mora did not fall in with the Decatur.

We copy the following from the Aspinwall Courier

On the 17th inst. the United States sloop-of-war Cyane, Captain Robb commander, arrived at this port from San Juan del Norte, with one hundred and forty-two of the Walker folks, bringing all that were there. Of these 113 were of the army, 13 were females, 6 civilians, and 5 children. One of the soldiers, Wm. Bagley, died just as the ship anchored, and one of the civilians. Thomas Elwards came ashore here and remained. The kindness of the officers of the Cyane, as say the parties themselves, was beyond all praise. They fed, lodged, and clothed them, with no little inconvenience to themselves, and with such cordiality as to call forth the warmesf expression of gratitude. They speak well, too, of the conduct of the entire party, saying that not the slightest disagreeable occurrence of discourtesy or transgression of the rules that had been laid down transpired during the passage. Of the party, 27 were helpless from sores and wounds, and nearly 50 sick. On the 17th inst. the United States sloop-of-war Cy-

and nearly 50 sick.

A friend on board informed us that Col. Canty state there are between four and five hundred more (including deserters) of Walker's men in Costa Rica, and that on

to work.

Captain Robb expresses great obligations to Captain
Woodward, of the West India royal mail steamer Thames,
for the courteous kindness of towing his ship into the
harbor of San Juan del Norte, on his arrival there,
when it was near night, and he could not otherwise have

two boats to aid in the transfer of the fillibusters from he Cyane to the Wabash e Cyane to the Wabash.

The entire party were transferred (with the exception

of one who could not be removed) on the afternoon of the 17th instant, and the Wabash sailed that night for

Among those being conveyed to the United States in the frigate Wabash is Mr. John Tabor, formerly the edi-tor of El Nicaraguense at Granada, when Walker's govern-ment was located there. Mr. Tabor is recovering from the effects of a bad wound in the thigh. Of the party tha the effects of a had would in the thigh. Of the party that came from Greytown were Cols. Leonard and McDonald the former was one of the original fifty-six, and the the former was one of the original inty-six, and the only officer promoted on the field during the war, and that for gallantry; the latter served in both the Cuban fillibustering expeditions, and has been in Service constantly since the commencement of the war in Nicaragua. He has no wounds. Colonel Leonard has a bad wound, which compels the constant use of

Air. Webster, who was supposed to have been an agent of Vanderbilt towards Costa Rica, and who now appears to be the agent of himself, passed through this city a day or two since on his way to Costa Rica, in company with Mr. Harris, of the firm of Morgan & Harris. Webster is said to have obtained the right of way across the Nicahow safe the matter is. We understood but a few days since, from a very good authority, that the Costa Ricans have a settled intention to hold Punta Arenas at San Juan del Norte. How plainly the clouds gather, and how little

The British steam frigate Tartar arrived here on the The British steam irgade fairar arrived nere on the 9th inst. from New Orleans, and saluted Commodore Paulding on her entrance into the harbor. The courtesy was duly acknowledged from the Wabash. On the 11th instant a dinner was given at the Aspin-wall House to Com. Paulding, Hon. Mr. Bowlin, and a few of the residents of this city.

The United States shopped way Saratora Cantain Fred.

wall House to Com. Paulding, Hon. Mr. Bowiin, and a few of the residents of this city.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, Captain Fred. Chatard commanding, arrived here on the 15th instantion Norfolk. Quite a number of the old crew, so much esteemed here, have been detached or transferred. The captain and his clerk, the purser and his clerk, and the assistant surgeon are all new faces; the first lieutenant, too, is missing; but we understand he will soon rejoin the ship. She goes to Greytown in a day or two, upon the same mission as that of the Cyane, to bring hither the destitute deserters and others of Walker's army, who have recently gathered there.

George Petric, esq., has assumed the office of manager of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on this coast, in lieu of John Matheson. esq., who is about going to England.—Star and Herald.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bo-tota, Capt. Wyld, from Callao, May 26th, arrived at Pan-ima on the 6th instant.

ama on the 6th instant.

She brings 43 passengers, 800 packages of freight, and \$205,500 in specie for Europe.

There is no news of importance from Chili; Congress was to meet on the 15th of June at Santiago. M. Nollent, French consul in Chili, has applied to the government for the exclusive privilege of working the copper mines. Great opposition is made to this application, which, it is expected, will not be granted.

Vivance is still at Arequipa. He has the Apurimac and Potomac steamers still at anchor in Islay. The French and English ministers have guarantied to Peru a protectorate over the Chincha islands for ten years. Business is very dull.

ess is very dull.

LATER FROM UTAIL.

We have dates from Salt Lake to the 25th April, twee ty-four days later than last advices. We copy from the

Sacramento Union:

On Saturday, the 15th May, just before Mr. Thompson left the Mormon station, a party of ten men arrived there from Great Salt Lake City, which place they left on the 25th of April—twenty-four days later than our former advices. The party consisted of Kempton and brother, from Bear river, in this State: Merkley and Paker, of Carson valley; Price, of Washoe valley; and missionaries on their way to the Sandwich islands. Mr. Kempton had with him three wagons and nineteen American horses, in fine condition, which he was taking to his runche on Bear river. They passed, on the Humtoldt, a party with lifteen wagons from Great Salt Lake, on their way to Carson valley, and three droves of cattle designed for this State. They intended to move on in a few days.

FROM CREGON AND WASHINGTON.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN THE WALLA-WALLA COUNTRY.—We give the following rumor, which has been rife in our city for a few days: It seems that Wild Cat, a Cayuse chief, had made demonstrations against the white settlements in that vicinity, threatening that whatever they sowed they would not live to reap. Col. Wright, to secure Wild Cat and prevent a further spread of disaffection among the Indians, sent Lieut. Switzer, with a party of United States dragoons, to arrest him, when Wild Cat and the together an Indian band and made fight, in which three dragoons were killed, and some twelve Indians also. The Indians captured from four to six government wagons, containing supplies for the United States troops, while in transit from the mouth of Walla-Walla river to Fort Walla-Walla, and killed eight or ten men who were employed as teamsters, etc., in transporting these supplies. Lieutenant Switzer and party, it is further rumored, were obliged to retreat to Walla-Walla. The above is an Indian report. Col. Wright had despatched Pearson, the famous expressman, to ascertain the real truth of this matter, but up to our latest dates Mr. Pearson had not returned from his mission. We shall hear soon the truth of the matter.—Humboldt Times.

Colviler Gold Mines.—Messis. Friendly & Sellers, of

COLVILLE GOLD MINES. - Messis. Friendly & Sellers. this city, received yesterday one hundred and sixty-six ounces of gold dust direct from Colville mines. This house alone have purchased four hundred ounces of gold dust from Colville within the last two months. We

nominated as a candidate for delegate to Congress by the democratic convention of Washington Territory. On the first ballot he received fifty out of the sixty votes cust, and was subsequently declared unanimously the nominee. General Lane has been nominated for the same position be the DELEGATES TO CONGRESS .- GOV. Isaac I. Stevens has been by the democrats of Oregon.

THE PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

One of the most distinguished lawyers of this State, re ding in the interior, said to us vesterday, "Whatever the court of appeals may feel constrained to hold in rela tion to the constitutionality of the New York police law, I gard the law as more outrageous in its character than any legislation which has ever disgraced our State. It is

a greater outrage than the legislation which led to ou

This was the opinion of a clear-headed, thinking an, residing away from the scene of excitement, and forming his judgment merely as a quiet looker-on upon matters in which he had no interest except that which every good citizen feels in the honor of his State. Lik e gentleman alluded to, we do not care to discuss the titutionality of the law in question, while it is held under advisement by the court of last resort, and is the point of being decided. But the law is all that our riend described it, even should the court hold that it does not directly contravene the constitution. Withi may be guilty of oppression and injustice which would drive the people to revolution.

The great outrage of the taxation which led to our na onal independence was not its amount. Our forefathers ould have paid the tax on the tea which was consigned to the waters of Boston harbor. But it was the prin ciple which they resisted-a principle which in the end

hight make them slaves. So the citizens of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond might possibly submit without serious practi-cal oppression to the operation of the metropolitan police law. They might in the hands of more honest commisunder it. Yet it will be none the less an outrage upor their rights, because it invades their right to govern them selves. For mere partisan purposes it strips them of an attribute which their fello v-citizens of other parts of the State enjoy. It establishes a precedent which may

Nor are their fellow-citizens in other portions of the State less interested in the question. If New York and its environs may be erected into a district and governed by a central power for police purposes, other sections of he State may be stripped of the right of self-government in reference to other subjects. Districts may be crected which shall override town and county lines, and transfer o a central political and plundering oligarchy various local powers which these old and well-known divisions have hitherto exercised. Indeed, we may find in a few ears, if this precedent is allowed to become established, power of towns and counties to raise money by taxation, and spend it for their own local governments when mised, taken from them and transferred to hands not responsible to them. Indeed, from the well-known charac-ter of the leaders of the present republican party in relation to pecuniary speculation and peculation, this may be anticipated as one of the earliest applications of this new doctrine. The SIXTEEN MILLIONS of taxation which now grinds the people of this State may be expected speedily gaze of the plunderers as a rich field for their operations.

It will be a great mistake for any to suppose judgment by the court of appeals is to be the end of the controversy in relation to the principle of the New York police law. It will be but the beginning of it. Should they reverse the judgment, doubtless such a howl will be raised against them, and by the same class of partisans, as has pursued the judges of the United States Supreme Court for their judgment in the Dred Scott case. But with the sober, thinking portion of the people the feeling will be that, if that tribunal has the power to arrest this inva-sion of our rights, very well. But if not, we must look for a further remedy. We must appeal to the people. There will then be an absolute necessity for their intervention. They alone, in that event, can preserve their rights from invasion and themselves from bemoaning the slaves of a corrupt central squad of pecuniary and political speculators. Self-preservation will require them to drive from power these black-republican adventurers, and restore the good old, safe, prudent, and honest demo

Craris in Indiana.—A gentleman—Mr. J. S. Lansing, of the New York and Eric railroad—who returned from recent visits to Vincennes, Evansville, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Jeffersonville, Peru, Lafayette and Richmond, speaks of the wonderful luxuriance and extraordinary promise of corn, oats, rye, barley, wheat, and hay crops. The corn, backward early in the season, is now rapidly coming forward, and the like of grasses was never before seen in each of the directions above designated. The wheat is unparalleled, and the waving fields look as if one could walk for miles firm-footed on the top of them. The prospect was never before since Indiana was settled, and fully one-fourth more breadth of ground has been sowed than was harvested last year. The wheat crop of the whole State last year was about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is estimated by those who have given the matter their purficular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.— Indianapolis Sentined.

The world America, which heat the royal yacht squadcratic ascendency.

The yacht America, which heat the royal yacht squad ron of Great Britain in 1851, is now in a ship-buildi yard on the Thames completely destroyed with dry ret.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1857.

cling agent for the Sairos of Alabama and Tennessee, ansisted b. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis, and Saucia D. Lewis.

27-Mr. C. W. Jamis, No. I Harrison street, Chelman, Ohio, is general collecting agent for the Western Sates and Texas, assisted H. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Trees, M. Jamis, Dr. & L. Co.

NEW MODE OF CLOTHING THE NAKED, OR HOW IT IS DONE IN KANSAS

Last year the kind-hearted and charitable were appealed to for assistance to aid in clothing the naked in Kansas, and preparing the poor and needy for the inclemency of winter. Thousands of dollars were contributed for this purpose, some portion of which was drawn from the pockets of the poor among the republicans as an acceptable offering upon the altar of the party. Those who confided in the fidelity of the leaders of the party never even susoccted that their contributions might not be applied to the objects for which they were solicited. Not so of Mr. E. C. Delevan, the great and sincere temperonce man of New York. He subscribed, one thouand dollars, but regardless of all solicitations by politicians to obtain from him, by doubtful partisans, the money, like a sensible man, he invested the amount in clothing at wholesale price and forwarded it to Kansas for distribution. An assault upon him by the Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, reerated through the New York Tribune, has led to a development of the use to which clothing sent to Kansas is applied. It seems that W. F. M. Arnev is Kansas agent to receive these contributions. That large quantities of clothing reached Kansas last fall ud winter, so as to be distributed, we presume is true. The whole quantity sent may be inferred fron Mr. Arney's letter, dated. Bloomington, Illinois, February 20, 1857, in which he says :

"I am engaged in shipping from here this week 15 cuses of clothing, and will proceed at once to St. Louis, and have all goods belonging to our committee shipped from that point, which, with the articles here, will make

from that point, which, with the articles here, will make over 300 cames.

"By a resolution of the national committee, at this meeting in New York, the clothing of our committee is to be ealted and sold on time, the proceeds to be appropriated to the redemption of the protection fund scrip.

"I desire instruction from you as to whether I shall do the same with the clothing you sent, and appropriate the avails to the educational interests of the Territory;

in this event, the notes will be payable at the order of the treasurer of the national committee; or I shall distribute them as a gratuity, and account to you and our committee as to how it is done and to whom they are given."

So it seems that a national committee who me New York have the control and disposition of articles sent to Kansas to relieve the poor and clothe the naked, and that there are now over three himdred cases lodged at two places by the way of clothing, which, instead of being distributed, this committee in New York have ordered to be sold to re deem "protection fund scrip;" that is to say, to pay debts contracted by somebody promising to pay somebody. Who contracted these debts, and by what authority; and under what law serin was issued and for what purpose, is not disclosed. One thing is certain-and that is, that the contributions sent to Kansas to benefit the needy and clothe the naked have been diverted from the purposes intended by the donors, and by those who had no authority to

Mr. Delevan has wisely controlled his liberal con ribution, and in reply to Mr. Arney required it to be distributed to the needy, without regard to color or party. We hope soon to learn what this "protection-fund scrip" was issued for, and by what author ity; when payable; the amount issued, and who are the holders; its market value before the clothing was ordered to be sold and applied to its redemption. There is a mystery about this scrip. Was it sened by or under the authority of the Topeka organization, to pay the expenses of that mock governof Congress, and senators; or from what funds; and language, and read the same books. In general ficials still running, and when and how are they to

be paid? We confess to a strong suspicion that the scrip in question was issued under the authority of the Topeka State government to pay its expenses, past and accruing, and that the clothing sent to cover the naked has been sold, and the proceeds diverted from its legitimate object to feeding hungry republican politicians, and rewarding them for their obliging efforts to aid their political friends in the northern and western States by keeping up difficulties in Kansas, extending to arson, robbery, and murder. Money collected for Kansas was doubtless used in the same way. All this is rendered the more probable, as the proceedings ordering the illegal sales and wrongful application of the funds occurred in New York, and over which the people of Kansas had no control, and probably, except the leaders, had no knowl-

The Kansas contributors cannot fail to see that they have been imposed upon, and that their gifts have been illegally diverted to a purpose, and to an extent unknown as yet, to objects never contem plated by them. The evidence warrants the suspicion that those confiding in the party have been swindled to the amount of thousands under pretence of charity for the destitute, but really to reward hired political agitators. We trust that vigilant men, havng opportunities to do so, will probe these things to the bottom, and let the public know the whole truth concerning them.

THE PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.

The Lexington (Kentucky) Statesman, in alluding to the Cincinnati Enquirer's estimate of six democratic members of Congress from Kentucky, at the August election, says that there will be seven certainly; and the editor would not be much surprised if there were nine out of the ten to which the State is entitled. It is confident that Clay will be elected in the eighth district over Hanson.

CAMPBELL AND VALLANDIGHAM

The Hamilton (Ohio) Telegraph says the evidence the contested election between Campbell and Vallandigham, in that congressional district, has been oncluded, and that Vallandigham has a majority of nearly forty over Campbell. The latter has taken no vidence, and it is not yet shown that his opponent received a solitary illegal vote.

HON. H. S. HENNETT, OF MISSISSIPPL We are much gratified to learn that the constitu-nts of this gentleman will manifest their high and just appreciation of his sterling worth as a man, and his distinguished services as a politician and legislator, by returning him to the next Congress. No ma deserves better such a compliment, or is more clear ly entitled to the confidence and esteem of his party. His experience as a member of the House, his ac quaintance with other members, his familiarity with public affairs, political affinities, and parliamentar, rules, would enable him to be much more useful to his constituents, his party, and to the country than a new, untried man.

To the fact that the people of the South, as a rul faction, have uniformly retained and continued i the public service those who have served them with fidelity and ability, is she mainly indebted for the high position she occupies, and for the power she exerts and the influence she wields in the councils of

From 1854, when he introduced into the Missi sippi senate a joint resolution, and pressed it through the legislature of that State, declaring that the bill then pending before Congress organizing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas was in accordance with the principles of the federal contitution and, in the opinion of that legislature, correct and proper, and "instructing their senators, and requesting their representatives, to support said bill by all honorable means," down to the adjournment of the last Congress, we have been a close observer of Mr.

Ever vigilant, always at his post, upon all ocions when the local interests of his State, the rights of his constituents, or his sectional division of the Union, or the principles of his party were involved he has been found ready to maintain and defend them with an energy and ability equal to the demand upon his position.

NORTHERN COMMERCE AND SOUTHERN AGRI-CULTURE.

The rapid increase of wealth and population at th North, her territory dotted with magnificent cities and the sails of her commerce whitening every sea excite at once wonder and admiration. Her indus trial achievements stand out in bold relief before the face of the world, and challenge, and, command uni versal attention and applause.

But we are one people, and the South has been

busy, as energetic, and as successful as the North. Diffusion and expansion have been the policy of the South: concentration that of the North. The descendants of a little over a million of southerners scattered, at the time of the revolution, along a narrow belt on the Atlantic, now occupy and possess a territory ten times as large, and far more fertile, than that in the actual possession and ownership of their revolutionary ancestry. From this territory they have expelled or removed the savage, felled vast forests, enclosed the lands, built hundreds of thousands of dwelling-houses and barns; and after effecting all this, whilst contending with a malarious climate, they are already producing the most valuable agricultural surplus ever reared by an equal population. Neither the wealth of the South, nor ner energy, enterprise, and industry, excite sufficient observation; but when her history and her achievements are subjected to close examination, she will be found to compare favorably with the North.

The North excels in commerce and manufactures; the South in agriculture. The ocean is the field where the indomitable enterprise and daring of the northerner most displays itself; the silent forests of the West the scene of southern adventure.

Land is, in the long run, for the most valuable of all possessions, and of this the South has acquired enough for a distant posterity, however rapidly her population may multiply. The North has more of the goods of life for present enjoyment; the South most for future use. Each has made the best uses of her soil, climate, advantages of location, and peculiar labor. It is too much, the fashion of the dea for the people of the one section to decry those of ment, including the salaries of its officers, members | the other. We are of the same race, speak the same been contracted? Are the salaries of the Topeka of- The isms, it is true, have a peculiar set of opinions on most subjects, human and divine; but they do not represent the prevailing sentiments and opinion of any section. They rule and control, for the pres ent, the black-republican party; but all black repub licans are not socialists and abolitionists. A temporary sectional feud has thrown many men of sound heads and sound hearts into the ranks of the immoral and crazy isms. Recent elections show that their deluded victims are fast returning to reason, morality, and democracy. All black republicans are not socialists like Greeley; higher-law men like Seward: agrarians like Gerrit Smith: or infidels like Garrison, Phillips, and Parker. The moral deformity which distinguishes the political doctrines of the eaders will eventually drive all the discreet and ober-minded from their standard.

As well the name of this paper as the position which it occupies make it incumbent on us to foster and encourage good feeling between the North and South. It is a "labor of love" in which we shall often

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH The Washington correspondent of the Journal of

"The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Utah contains within itself a provision for its repeal, and therefore the idea that Congress has no moral right to re-peal it is erroneous. The phraseology of the act is differ-ent from that of any other territorial act in regard to its ent from that of any other territorial act in regard to its repealability. There was a reason for it. The character of the Mormons who have gone into the Territory from Nauvoo was known far enough to justify some apprehension of future trouble from them. The words of the act itself have not been cited or alluded to in all that has been lately written upon the subject, to wit: After describing the boundaries of the Territory, it says: 'Providel,' That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the United States government from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenient ner and at such time as Congress shall deem convenien and proper, or from allaching any portion of soid Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: Congress may, therefore, attach part of the Territory to California a part to Oregon, a part to other States and Territories, and thus be rid at once of the Territory of Utah, and bringing its inhabitants under the jurisdiction of the configuous Territories or States. The Mormons themselves

the identical watch that Major Andre offered Paulding, Williams, and-Van Wart at the time of his arrest and interview with Arnold. It is of pure gold, much longer round than other watches of the present day, but very thin, duplex movement, and figured thus: 12 3 6.9 on thin, duplex movement, and figured thus: 12 3 6.9 on the face, with points between. On the cap is engraved "John Andre, 1774." Notwithstanding its old age, but few watches keep better time. It is owned by a gentle man living here named Chase.

DEPARTMENT NEWS ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The Attorney General received yesterday a petition, said to contain the names of over a thousand miners, protesting against the confirmation of the John Smith's land claim prosecuted by John Rose and George Kinlock for a large tract of land in the Gerha river, at the port of large tract of land in the Gerha river, at the port of sierra Nevada, in California; and also against the location attempted to be made by the claimants. This case was some months since appealed to the Supreme Court, of the United States. As the petition relates in part to the question of location, it has been referred to the Pepartment of the Interior, which has, through the General Land Office, the supervision of such matters.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Interesting Report. - Reconnecessance Through the Country Around Cope Mendocino. - The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received by the last California mail an interesting report of a recent exploration of the Indian reservation of Mendocino, made by James Tobin, esq. We copy as fol-

lows:

"In accordance with the proposition made by me on the 8th of January, I proceeded to the Indian reservation of Mendocino, and made an exploration and reconnoissance of the coast country as far north as Cape Mendocino.

"From the next tribe above the reservation I took as Indian who understood and spoke the Chiabell-ne-possa, a language with which I was somewhat familiar. He obtained two or three from the next tribe to the north the accompany us, and they again others from the succeeding tribe. In this manner we proceeded to the Cape where, through the medium of five or six interpreters, was enabled to hold an intelligent communication with the Indians of that locality. Our interpreters were subsequently rewarded with a few beads and some shifts which they received with great demonstrations of please which they received with great demonstrations of please the state of the state of the service of the se sequently rewarded with a few be which they received with great den

which they received win great varieties of progress.

"We met with very little opposition to our progress. Although ordered back by almost every new tribe we encountered, we soon disarmed opposition by an exhibition of our skill as riflemen amongst the game of the forest, while the stories told of our prowess by the Indians who accompanied us so won their regard that they treated us with great consideration, and usually escorted us to the limit of their territory, beyond which they would not

"They had never seen a white man or a gun, and generally fell to the earth treinbling on hearing the first discharge. On witnessing its effects upon the deer, cik, bear, and seal, of which we shot great numbers, their astonishment and admiration knew no bounds. It was then they seemed to understand what had before per plexed them, how our little band of six men could tray through their country so fearlessly and independently.

"I planted wheat, oats, peach-stones, and seeds of various kinds, at every camp; and, lest their curiosity might frustrate the design, I planted duplicates at night unobserved by them.

"Captain Ford, the very efficient officer in charge of the reservation, sent with me one of his hunters to look

the reservation, sent with me one of his hunters to lool for good hunting grounds convenient to a landing, in or der to save packing. This he succeeded in finding at point about thirty miles to the north of the reservation. Appended to the report are a series of interesting note

nd observations. The crops on the reservation look well, and a large yield may be expected. We make the followed ing extracts "From Ten Mile river, towards the north, the country

ten mile river, towards the north, the county of the Camel-cil-Fomas, there is a tract of very fertile land ten miles in extent, having a flat or gently rolling petion from half a mile to two miles wide, stretching feat the coast to the foot of Bald Hills, where the finest pature can be had at all searons. There is but one ig gulch on it. In the next ten miles, still proceeding northward, there are fine fishing streams, who and other fish can be caught in great quantiti tract is rather hilly, and vast portions of it ar

and other fish can be caught in great quantities. The tract is rather hilly, and vast portions of it are covered with accors and chestnuts to such an extent that on horses would occasionally walk on them for several minutes without touching the ground. This is the country of the Fon-val-pomas and the Bayma-pomas.

"We found a very good summer harbor here, and we much astonished at the quantity of sharks. As far a the eye could reach on either side, the shore was finel with them for a distance varying from one hundred yas to a quarter of a mile. They were of enormous dimessions, being at least twice the size of the largest I em saw in the West Indies.

"I went down on the beach to examine them now closely, and came to the conclusion that they were flashing, as the shore was strewn thickly with the heads of large-sized codfish, upon which the crows, gulls, and causes were feasting. We came to the conclusion that vast codfishery could be established here. We named the place Shark Bay. In this last stretch there is much fine arable land."

The writer then concludes by describing the remain of the country as admirably adapted for the purposes of agriculture, and capable of furnishing subsister

PORT-WARDEN TYRANNY IN NEW YORK The Journal of Commerce, in an article showing reat familiarity with the subject, gives a history the previous legislation and voluntary practice h relation to the duties of making surveys of ships and vessels, and the appraisal of damaged goods. shows that the appointment of officers by the State and the compulsory employment of them was long since abandoned, with the laws compelling the inspection consumption by direct requirement of the new State constitution. This left these subjects about as they stand in many other parts of the world. That paper

"The ship-owners were satisfied, the merchants we satisfied, the underwriters were satisfied, there was public interest in jeopardy, and coercive inspection

no longer possible.

"In the midst of this quiet adjustment of the whole question, the last legislature of this State, as if to show the contempt of the majority, not only for the interest of this city and its immense commerce, but also for constitution, re-enacted official inspection and survey. constitution, re-enacted official inspection and survey, its most offensive form, and made it doubly oppressive is computsory clauses and severe penalties. This new is places the entire control and management of damage goods and damaged vessels in the hands of the portwardens appointed by the governor, most of them may politicians, with no experience in mautical matters. Nahipmaster can lift the hatches of his vessel unless one hese officials is present without rendering himself liable or all the damage which the goods may have suffered to shipowner can repair his damaged vessel to any extenexcept under this official direction. All sales of damag vessels or cargoes are to be made under the same sulvision, and these legal inspectors are allowed a comm-sion of one-half of one per cent, on the gross amount such sales. In addition to such a commission, liberates are allowed to the wardens for each act performed by them, to be paid in every case by the unhappy person upon whom their services are thus imperatively thrust, by the utter violation of constitutional right and commended the commendation of the control of the cont inspectors for their services, shall privately employ an nautical expert to make a survey or inspection of the goods or vessel for his own protection against less, is liable to a fine of \$100, and the person employed is also subject to the same pernatty!

"The Chamber of Commerce have held several med

ings in relation to this subject, and in reply to a questi-from that body. Messrs, Wm. Allen, Butler and Charl ings in relation to this subject, and in reply on a from that body, Messus. Wm. Allen Butler and Charle O'Conor have each unhesitatingly declared that the coercive clauses of the act are repugnant to the constitution of New York and of the United States, and can never benforced in the courts."

DEATH OF CAPT. DRAYTON.—Capt. Daniel Drayton, fa-mous as the captain of the schooner Pearl, in the kidnap-ping expedition of 1848, committed suicide at New Bed-ford, Massachusetts, on Thursday last, by taking land anum. He had also severed arteries in both legs. The Standard publishes the f-llowing obituary notice:

Standard publishes the fellowing obituary notice:

"He started from Washington, and got just outside the mouth of the Petomae, when he was captured, and taken back, with all his unhappy possengers. He was convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for twenty years upon two indictments. He lay in Washington jail four years and four months, and was pardoned out by President Fillmore in 1852.

"Since his release Captain Drayton has travelled in the free States, selling his personal narrative and other anti-slavery works. He was a native of New Jersey, born in 1802; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and leaves a widow and several children.

In consequence of low spirits, induced by broken health, Capt. Drayton has for some time meditated self-destruction. He met an old friend in this city on Wednesday last, and observed that he came here to die, and wished to be properly interred."